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(No. 1376), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of this bill is to provide for the licensing and regulation of securities broker-dealers in the District of Columbia.

The bill is based upon the Uniform Securities Act, a model law proposed for State legislation by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. As in the case of the Uniform Act, this bill contains (1) a fraud section; (2) a part providing for registration of broker-dealers and agents; and (3) a part providing for procedures, subpenas, penalties, liabilities, judicial review, and administration. However, unlike the Uniform Act, the bill does not contain a section relating to the registration of securities issues. This was omitted since very few issues originate in the District of Columbia and such other public offerings as are made in the District of Columbia, would be subject to any controls in the States where the issues originated and such issues are always subject to the requirements of the Federal Securities Act of 1933 regarding disclosure statements.

The focus of the bill is on that part of the securities business which deals with the relationship of the seller of securities with the public. The bill is designed to regulate the conduct of broker-dealers and agents through the creation of a licensing authority that will require an applicant, prior to the issuance of a securities license, to make detailed disclosures about his business and personal history and also pay a filing fee. In pursuance of this authority, the licensing authority may deny, suspend, or revoke licenses for specific causes, including incomplete or misleading statements in the application, substandard qualifications, and involvement in certain criminal and disciplinary proceedings. Also, inadequate finances, lack of proper supervision of employees, as well as fraud, are additional grounds for denying, suspending, or revoking licenses.

The bill also provides for administrative investigation and subpena powers. Injunctive proceedings are authorized while criminal penalties are carefully geared to those provided for comparable Federal violations. Civil rights and remedies are spelled out.

The responsibility for the administration of the act is placed in the District of Columbia Public Service Commission which is successor to the Public Utilities Commission as provided by the terms of the bill.

It is estimated that the annual cost of administration of the act will approximate $24,000. Such cost would be offset to the extent of approximately $20,000 per year by the payment of licensing fees to the District government.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2460) to amend the act of July 13, 1959, so as to extend the period of time within which certain construction may be undertaken by the State of Missouri on lands conveyed to such State by the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

JENETTE C. MITCHELL

The resolution (S. Res. 350) to pay a gratuity to Jenette C. Mitchell was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Jenette C. Mitchell, widow of Donald A. Mitchell, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to 11½ months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, that concludes the call of the calendar for the present.

EXTENDING TIME BY WHICH A LEASE TRANSFERRING TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENT MAY BE FILED

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1311, House Joint Resolution 1026.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1026) to amend sec. 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment, in line 6, after "1964", to insert a semicolon and "and by inserting after the word 'date' the words 'the 1964 amendment to' ".

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1375), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of this joint resolution is to extend the time for filing 1964 tobacco acreage allotment leases (now expired) until 20 days after enactment of the resolution. Producers are now required by section 316(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to file such leases with the county committee prior to planting time, but through mistake or misunderstanding there are a number of cases where the lease was not filed in time. Unless there is opportunity to correct this mistake, tobacco planted pursuant to such leases will be subject to marketing penalties, and the committee believes these individual farmers should not be panlized for their inadvertent failure to comply with a technicality of law or departmental regulation.

The committee amendment is a technical one needed to carry out the purpose of the resolution. The committee amendment relates the extension to the date of enactment of the resolution, rather than the date of enactment of subsection (g), which was enacted in 1962. The amendment will thus provide an extension of 20 days after enactment of the resolution.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11380) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie at the desk.

VENDING MACHINES AND SMOKING BY MINORS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the widespread interest in the topic of smoking and health, particularly as it relates to educational efforts aimed at young people, is of concern to every American citizen. The automatic vending industry, through the National Automatic Merchandising Association, has taken voluntary steps to prevent illegal sales to minors through their vending machines. These steps were started in 1962, before the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee began its work in this field. They are in the finest American tradition of safeguarding the public interest. I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the facts about this industry's self-regulation program and the findings of the 1963 Gilbert youth research study on "Teenage Cigarette Purchasing and Smoking Habits."

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SIX-STEP VOLUNTARY SELF-REGULATION PROGRAM FOR CIGARETTE MACHINE OPERATORS TO PREVENT ILLEGAL CIGARETTE SALES TO MINORS

The sale of cigarettes to minors is prohibited by State law in all but three of the States. Complete observance of the law is a must.

Each operator should:

1. Survey his entire cigarette operation to determine the location of those machines to which minors are likely to have access. As part of this survey maintain a permanent file record for each machine on location on the official NAMA machine record form.

2. Post "minors are forbidden" decals conspicuously on all such machines.

3. Post on each machine the name, address, and phone number of the operator.

4. Solicit the location owner's cooperation to prevent minors from purchasing from machines to which minors have access. Include an appropriate clause in all forthcoming location contracts to cover such cooperation. Reposition machines, where necessary, to assure adequate supervision.

5. Remove machines from locations where the sale of cigarettes to minors cannot be prevented.

6. Cooperate with competitors to achieve areawide compliance of preventing the purchase of cigarettes by minors from vending machines. (As part of this step, establish local committee liaison with police officials and offer cooperation in the enforcement of "sales to minors" laws.)

It should be pointed out that this program, established by the National Automatic Merchandising Association, has been vigorously pursued by all the companies which sell cigarettes through vending machines, whether they are members of this association or not.

The following copy of a telegram to Dr. Luther L. Terry, U.S. Surgeon General, Washington, D.C., from Louis J. Risman, National Automatic Merchandising Association, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago (chairman of association's Special Committee on Cig-

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